

hilippines

Filipino Loyalties
By President Quezon

The Story of
Gen. Douglas MacArthur

A Fair Chance for
Philippine Trade

Philippine Meats

by Del. Samuel Kim



Ships—Key to Philippine Economy

NEWS



Above: Nearly 2,000 American soldiers arrived at Manila aboard the U. S. Army transport Washington.



Dr. Quo Tai-chi, en route to Chungking to take his new post as Chinese Foreign Minister, called on President Quezon.



Above: Tons of scrap iron, about to be loaded for export, were caught in Manila by the extension of export control to the Philippines.

Below: Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Minister to Australia, was greeted by American naval officers when he passed through Manila.

Below: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce, of New York, were guests of President Quezon at a dinner party during a brief visit to the Philippines.



Loyalty Offered and Accepted

An Editorial

FILIPINOS in all walks of life, from the humblest farmer to the President of the Commonwealth, have repeatedly expressed their loyalty to the United States and their devotion to the democratic ideals by which we live. President Quezon's moving Loyalty Day message, published elsewhere in this issue of PHILIPPINES, is proof beyond question of the spontaneity of this feeling. As long as we are under the American flag, Filipinos will unhesitatingly support United States policy in the Far East, wherever that policy may lead us.

President Roosevelt's sudden, dramatic order placing the Philippine Army under American command was convincing proof that our sincerity was accepted and appreciated by the highest officials of the American Government. As such, it was welcome news to every Filipino.

The Philippine troops will constitute a loyal and valuable addition to the United States Army Forces in the Far East. To an extent that few Americans realize, these men have boundless faith in the ideals for which your nation has stood during its 40 years of close relations with the Philippines. The policy that the United States has followed in dealing with our people may have seemed fanciful and idealistic at times, but it has had the concrete and practical result of producing 16,000,000 devoted friends. Loyalty to the Stars and Stripes among Filipinos would shame many Americans.

To date, we have had little opportunity to demonstrate the value of our spirited young army as a defense weapon—a fortunate circumstance for which we give full credit to the prestige of your army and navy. But military men assure us that the force of 143,000 that General Douglas MacArthur has set up since 1936 is alert, determined and possessed of good basic training. While we make no boast of invincibility, we are confident that any would-be invader would have to pay dearly for every inch of Philippine soil he occupied. Cooperating closely with the American soldiers in the Philippines, our men can be of inestimable value in defending this Far Eastern outpost of the democratic system.

It is no secret that the training which General MacArthur has given the Philippine Army has put greatest emphasis on defensive tactics—preventing enemy landings, fighting rear guard actions, raiding supply lines and communications. To this work the Filipino is well adapted by nature; it is the type of fighting he used most creditably against both Spain and the United States 40

years ago. In bringing the young Philippine Army up-to-date on this kind of warfare, General MacArthur prepared us for our most useful defense role. We may assume that the numerically small but highly trained American force in the Commonwealth will devote its talents to the more specialized offensive phases.

It should be pointed out in any such discussion as this of Philippine defenses that General MacArthur is held in particularly high esteem in Manila. Every citizen of the Commonwealth knows the monumental work he has done in bringing our army into being. In his position as military adviser to President Quezon, he has been unobtrusive but effective. Credit for the army's fine progress he has invariably assigned to others, yet all knew that MacArthur was the genius behind the organization. Experienced in Philippine defense problems as few other Americans are, his appointment as commander of the newly organized United States Army Forces in the Far East is a source of satisfaction to all of us.

It cannot be stated too often that the Philippines yields to no other political unit under the American flag in the extent of its whole-hearted cooperation with the United States Government. Time and again we have sacrificed our own immediate interest in following a course designed to benefit the whole of the country. The recent unquestioning acceptance of the American export control system for the Commonwealth is a case in point. It is possible to interpret the Federalizing of the Philippine Army as a serious set-back to our long-standing independence aspirations; this, indeed, it may have been. But we feel it to be worth noting that there was no quibbling, that the Philippines accepted the President's order with far better grace than many states have shown toward Federal relief work or power projects within their borders.

For the truth of the matter is that we Filipinos are proud to belong to the growing army of idealistic people who are ready to fight for their democracy. We consider it a privilege to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the liberty-loving world in resisting totalitarianism. And while we are grateful that the United States has convincingly shown its determination to defend its Philippine bastion, we want every American to know that we Filipinos are ready to do our part in that fight. ★



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news



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Back Cover: Manila Bay at sunset.

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Shown tied up at Pier No. 7, Manila, the longest covered pier in the world, the American-flag liner *President Coolidge* symbolizes the Philippines' greatest worry today—shipping. Wholesale withdrawals of vessels of all nationalities from the Pacific have left the Islands with no way of shipping their products to market.

In This Issue

REP. DAN R. McGEHEE, of Mississippi is a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee and co-author of H.R. 5034.

DELEGATE SAMUEL KING, representative in Congress of the people of Hawaii, is a long-time friend of the Philippines.

DR. CAMILO OSIAS, former Counsellor in the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, is now Director of Publicity and Propaganda for the Civilian Emergency Administration in Manila.

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PILAR N. RAVELO, prominent former newspaperwoman of Manila, is now a member of the press relations staff in the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner.

P. C. MORANTTE is a free-lance writer and critic now living in New York City.

'All Our Manpower and Material Resources'

A Message from President Manuel L. Quezon

on Philippine Loyalty

EVENTS beyond the borders of the Philippines are rapidly and deeply affecting our lives and our fate. Nearly two-thirds of the peoples of the world are at war in three continents and the remaining one-third, including ourselves, is in some way already involved in the conflict. No greater ordeal has afflicted the human race since the dawn of civilization. What is our stake in the present war?

We owe loyalty to America and we are bound to her by bonds of everlasting gratitude. Should the United States enter the war, the Philippines should follow her and fight by her side, placing at her disposal all our manpower and material resources to help her in achieving victory, for the cause for which America would fight is our own cause.

The United States is struggling to prevent the domination of the world by dictators. We, too, would fight and die against such masters. The United States wants to uphold the rule of right and justice in international relations and to safeguard the independence of small nations, to free them from the fear of aggression and subjugation by military powers—and we, too, would fight and die to save our country from such threats and perils. And so, if the United States decides to enter this war, it will be our war, and her decision will be our decision. In such event, she will find all the peoples of this country to the last man on her side, fighting under



Citizens of Manila parade with banners voicing allegiance to the United States.

her banner and praying to Almighty God for the victory of her arms.

Our stake in this war is more than the continued existence of democracy and individual freedom in the world. It is more than the maintenance of a free economy and free commercial intercourse among nations, and an unregimented social life. Our stake in this war is our own future independence and the assurance that that independence may endure.

I have endeavored to the full measure of our resources to hasten the execution of our national defense program. The United States is also doing everything to strengthen the military defense of our country. I trust that very soon it will be possible for the Government of the United States to send us more planes and more guns and ammunition to increase our power of resistance. We only need more equipment and more supplies, for we have abundant manpower, have strong intelligent young men who are eager to join the ranks for our defense and to uphold the principles which President Roosevelt has proclaimed to the world.

For the safety of our civilian population I have, jointly with the High Commissioner of the United States in the Philippines, established the Civilian Emergency Administration and called upon the men of the Philippines to enlist as volunteers to protect our homes, to track down spies and saboteurs, and to help minimize

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Filipino veterans of the Insurrection renew their pledge of loyalty.



A Fair Chance for Philippine Trade

By Rep. Dan R. McGehee

THERE is now pending in Congress legislation requested by the Philippine Commonwealth, and supported by Administration officials, to grant the Philippines temporary release from certain economic restrictions imposed upon them in 1934.

These restrictions were drafted by the framers of the Philippine Independence Act and were designed to help "wean" Insular economy from its dependence on the free American market. Those restrictions, which were laid out in times of peace and normalcy, contemplated inducing the Filipinos to diversify their markets and seek commercial connections with countries other than the United States.

Today it is apparent that all the normal standards of action have gone by the boards. An orderly adjustment of national economy is impossible, especially when that economy depends for its very existence upon exports to consumer markets overseas. That is clearly the case in the Philippines.

The Philippine Independence Act was an ingenious plan to accustom the Filipinos gradually to regard the United States as a foreign market in which they would eventually be required to pay full tariffs on such exports as sugar, cordage, coconut oil and cigars. The adjustment was to come about by means of a graduated export tax, which the Filipinos would impose upon their own shipments. This would amount during the first year to 5 per cent of the American tariff duty, increasing by 5 per cent every year until 1946 when independence is to be finally granted. That would force Filipino producers who could not compete in the American market under those conditions gradually to find other buyers for their goods.

That plan was modified in 1939 to provide gradually decreasing quotas in the place of the gradually increasing taxes on some of the exports. That was because the tariff on the so-called quota commodities—cigars, tobacco, pearl buttons and coconut oil—was so high that even 5 per cent of it would ruin the industry immediately by preventing exports to the United States.

That was a pretty good plan, and a pretty ingenious idea for gradual adjustment of an economy which would no longer depend for its existence on having a free market in the United States. Both the Filipinos and



Trade restrictions threaten the usually bustling Port of Manila with paralysis.

the Americans who collaborated in drafting that historic law agreed upon the desirability of the objective.

The current wars in Europe and Asia had not appeared upon the horizon in 1934 when this plan was drawn. No one then dreamed that within seven short years the world would be plunged into a series of holocausts involving three-quarters of the globe. Neither members of Congress nor members of the Filipino Legislature had an inkling of what was in prospect.

The war has come and it has presented us all with a picture we never would have thought possible. Millions of tons of the world's shipping now lie on the floor of the ocean. Other millions of tons are tied up in harbors, unable to venture forth without risking capture or destruction. The balance of world shipping is straining every seam and boiler to carry war materials across dangerous seas to strategic points along the battle front.

There is little space left for ordinary commercial shipping. The ordinary products of men's labor, the fruits of the fields which are merely good to eat or useful for the making of civilian goods, now lie on wharves and in warehouses, far from their markets.

Meanwhile nations other than the United States—belligerent nations—have had to save their financial resources, had to prohibit the purchase of anything which is not absolutely essential to war. They could neither pay

for products from the Philippines nor import them on credit.

The strategic materials in the Philippines did find a ready market in countries other than the United States. But in July, 1941, President Roosevelt signed a bill to place Philippine exports of strategic materials under strict licensing to prevent them from moving into markets other than the United States. Everywhere the Philippines was checkmated in its efforts to change the direction of its trade.

Internal conditions, too, have conspired against the original plan. Government revenues fell off, domestic prices rose, the cost of living sky-rocketed, and the need to spend money for civilian defense became pressing.

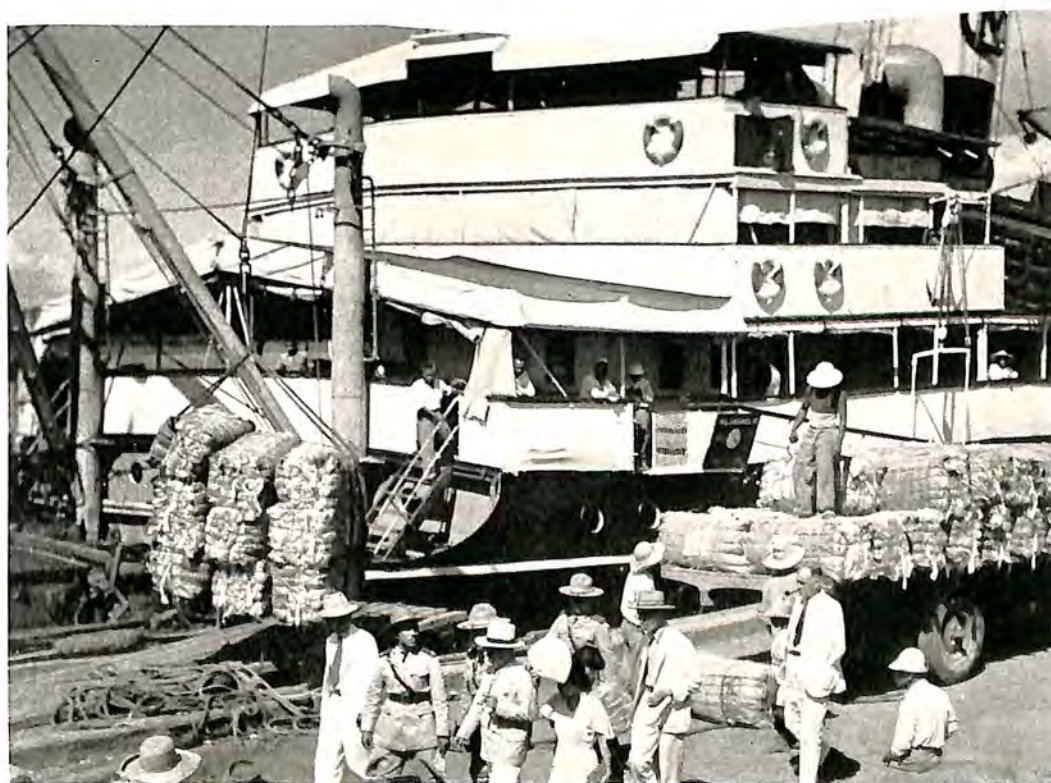
That is the situation the Philippines is in today. It is not of the Filipinos' own choosing, nor can they remedy it by any measures of their own. What little of their goods they can ship to the United States must pay terrific freight charges and war risk insurance. In the case of the most important commodity, sugar, the cost of shipment has increased five times over, diminishing the return to the farmer and producer by just that proportion. Approximately 20,000 sugar producers and 2,000,000 farm laborers face bankruptcy as the result.

On top of these burdens, there is the added load of the export tax, which today is no longer an adjustment tax, as it was intended to be, but a tax on the producer and worker. It has, apparently, no benefit except

to provide a fund for the retirement of privately held bonds.

It would seem just that the Filipinos be relieved of this burden temporarily, at least. The pending legislation provides for such a suspension. There is no point to be gained in continuing either the export tax or the diminishing quotas while world conditions preclude any adjustment of Philippine economy. Any help which we can give the Philippines in stabilizing its economic conditions must certainly be regarded as support given to democracy in the Far East.

The Congress is not asked to give a handout to the Philippines. No appropriation or grant is required. We are merely asked to accommodate them by permitting them to postpone the application of a tax upon themselves, designed to benefit not us, but them. The same is true with diminishing quotas. We need their products for national defense. It is not clear how much they will be able to ship next year because of the shortage of bottoms. We owe it to ourselves, however, as well as to them, to place no barriers in the path of obtaining essential materials of every kind. Thus, although they may not be able to ship copra, which is on our free list, they might find tanker space to ship coconut oil, or corner space to ship tobacco. It would seem very wise to clear the decks for the emergency, and to extend a helping hand to our Filipino friends who have in recent days so strikingly shown that they are with us in this crisis. ★



Abaca fiber, essential for rope, is loaded into an inter-island ship at Legaspi, famous hemp port on Luzon.

DEFENSE for FILIPINO CIVILIAN

By Camilo Osias



Members of the Women's Auxiliary Service participate in air-raid maneuvers.

ONE big task the Philippine Government cannot pass on to the United States—the maintenance of peace and order within its boundaries. The Filipinos, realizing the tremendous responsibility on America's shoulders in the democracies' fight against totalitarianism, are doing their level best to make it easier for America to win her cause, which is also their cause. No effort, therefore, is being spared to prepare the Philippines for the exigencies of war at any moment. It was to this end that the Civilian Emergency Administration was created April 1, 1941 by an executive order of President Manuel L. Quezon.

No time was lost in organizing the Administration. The President designated the Secretary of National Defense as chairman of the central planning board, with representatives of the Executive Departments of the Government as members. A program was drawn up to cover air-raid precautions, volunteer guards, food administration, fuel administration, utilities and industries, publicity and propaganda, evacuation, public welfare and morale, health and sanitation, and transportation and communications.

The functions of the CEA are national in scope. Under its leadership, separate units of the government are charged with executing the projects decided on by the central body. These agencies included the National Emergency Commission, composed of representatives of

the different branches of the Executive Departments of the Government, with the Secretary of National Defense as chairman; the Provincial Emergency Committee in each province, with the provincial governor as chairman and other provincial officials as members; the Municipal Emergency Committee in each municipality, with the mayor as chairman and municipal officials as members; and a City Emergency Committee in each chartered city, headed by the mayor and with other city officials as members.

Parallel to this organization, the manager of the Philippine Red Cross, a Director of Publicity and Propaganda, a Food Administrator, an Industrial Production Administrator, a Fuel and Transportation Administrator, a National Air Raid Warden, and a Director of Communications have been appointed to perform special functions in emergencies. We believe this arrangement will go a long way toward preventing paralyzing confusion.

The Food Administrator assumes the responsibility of averting any shortage of food by increasing the production of essential foodstuffs, encouraging the planting of short-time crops, and acquiring adequate reserve stocks of all essential imported items. Under a recent executive order, all commercial firms and establishments have been asked to render monthly reports on food stocks in their possession. Information on available stocks must be reported to the Food Administrator so that this official can plan ahead for civilian relief in case of a food shortage.

The Industrial Production Administrator takes over the task of putting industry on a war-time basis. The acquisition of reserve supplies of gasoline, oil, and other essential fuels is the task of the Fuel and Transportation Administrator. To help him in this task, President Quezon has required all government entities to establish and maintain at least a four-month reserve supply of gasoline, lubricating oil and other oil products. Public utility enterprises are under orders to take similar precautions. The same Administrator is in charge of transportation facilities necessary to evacuate non-essential citizens from points of danger.

Rules and regulations for the construction of air-raid shelters in Manila and in the provinces have been printed and extensively distributed by the National Air Raid Warden. Plans are complete for practice "black-outs" in the cities and crowded districts (the first was held in Manila in July); the object is to accustom the Filipinos to what is now nightly routine in many countries.

The Director of Communications is responsible for the purchase and storage of sufficient stocks of electrical supplies to insure continuous telephone, telegraph, and radio service at all times. The purchase of additional materials and the employment of additional men to insure uninterrupted 24-hour service are at present receiving his full attention.

The Philippine Red Cross, with the cooperation of the

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PHILIPPINES PROVES ITS METTLE

A Hawaiian Salute

By Delegate Samuel W. King



IF nothing else, the present phase of world events has cleared the air. Like a sudden bolt of lightning, it has fiercely illuminated all the great issues of our generation. By its searching glare, people the world over have now been able to find their places in the conflict of ideas and ideologies.

We in Hawaii have watched with great interest the choice which our neighbors of the Pacific, the Filipinos, have made. We are, of course, deeply concerned with their decision, both for reasons of geography, and because of our many mutual interests.

The fact that the Filipinos deliberately, but with characteristic fervor, threw in their fortunes on our side—the side of democracy—was to us a source of great satisfaction. To choose to fight along with us, and to help bear the brunt of whatever physical impact may come, was, however, no easy decision.

In Hawaii we are peculiarly well situated to appreciate the implications of that decision. The people of Hawaii (American citizens since 1898) know well that the geography which gives our islands supreme military importance in the Pacific also gives its inhabitants a heavy burden of dangerous responsibility. We are proud to bear that responsibility. Mainlanders, long secure in their geographic isolation, must stretch their imaginations to conceive of the very real danger which civilian residents of such an outpost as Hawaii—or the Philippines—face in these days of lightning warfare.

It might have been safer for the Filipinos to let the United States bear the responsibilities for protecting its interests in the Far East. If the Filipinos had taken that course, their personal danger would have been greatly minimized; in the first place, by the decreased likelihood of the Philippines becoming a battleground; in the second place, by the desire of any potential aggressor to win the goodwill of its neutral inhabitants.

That seems to me to be an extremely compelling demonstration of the fact that being an American or being loyal to American ideals is not limited to any single area or race. We in Hawaii have often faced the inference that Americanism and devotion to democracy are exclusive exercises of mainland citizens, and that our citizens of Hawaii, who today bear a much greater responsibility for the preservation of democracy, are somehow barred from the inner temple because we live some miles away from the shrine. That is obviously

an extremely short-sighted view. The Filipinos, though not American citizens and though racially an alien people, have given the full lie to this "exclusive" theory.

In so doing, the Filipinos have in fact rendered a genuine service to democracy. Here is an Oriental people, promised a share in the Asiatic "New Order" if they will but join it, deliberately choosing instead to stand in the way of a potential holocaust because they believe firmly in our way of life.

For this and for many other reasons, we of Hawaii have long appreciated the Filipinos. Besides being our neighbors in the Pacific, thousands of Filipinos have come to work on our plantations, and to make their temporary or permanent homes with us. They have been a sober, industrious, law-abiding citizenry, contributing much to our common welfare. A great many of them today are American citizens, either by birth or through naturalization, and will remain a permanent part of our community.

The Philippines and Hawaii have long been linked in trade. Ships and planes putting out for the Philippines and the Far East have always made Hawaii a port of call. For generations there has been a constant interchange of ideas, visits and good feeling between the peoples of the two island groups. We have watched closely the political and economic developments of the Islands, and have always felt on intimate terms with Filipino leaders, who have regularly visited us.

We know that it has been the long-cherished goal of the Philippines to form an independent Republic, patterned after our own. That aspiration has been written into the law of the United States as the Philippine Independence Act. We know, too, that this aspiration has not and will not interfere with the deep associations that will always link the Philippines and the United States. Trade and the identity of ideals will survive and persist.

Just as the Filipinos look forward to independence, so do we of Hawaii look to eventual statehood. That has always been our goal. When the clouds of international crisis and conflict have rolled away, I have every hope and confidence that the citizens of the State of Hawaii and the citizens of the Republic of the Philippines will both be on guard in the Pacific, flying the banner of democracy. ★

"GREATEST SOLDIER SINCE GRANT"

Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the U. S. Army Forces in the Far East, Knows His Strategy and His Philippines

"The greatest American soldier since Grant," is a favorite description of Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, newly appointed Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in the Far East. It expresses the feelings of thousands of General MacArthur's personal and professional admirers.

The man named by President Roosevelt late in July to head American defenses in the Orient has a military record that is almost without parallel in the history of the United States. The son of a great army man, MacArthur was the youngest Chief of Staff the nation ever had, and one of the finest. During the World War he was repeatedly cited and decorated for his ability and personal bravery. Even more important to his new post, for the past six years General MacArthur has been military adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon and genius of the program by which the Philippine Commonwealth has been building up its defense organization in preparation for Independence in 1946.

"MacArthur was the perfect choice for the Orient," wrote General Hugh S. Johnson, who thirty-eight years ago graduated from West Point with the new Far Eastern commander. "Like his father before him, he is almost too brave for high command. He can't resist going over the top with his men. As an ex-Chief of Staff, he knows the Orient, and especially the Philippine problem, better than



Left—Philippine Defense Council meets with President Quezon.



Fort Santiago in Manila.

any other officer. And he is brilliant—almost beyond belief. A little spectacular and theatrical, perhaps, but that is a detail. The Philippine Army is his own creation."

General MacArthur has had a long and peculiarly close connection with the Philippines. His father, General Arthur MacArthur, participated in the capture of Manila in 1898; later he commanded the American troops around the capital in putting down the Philippine Insurrection. From May 6, 1900 to July 3, 1901, General MacArthur was military governor of the entire Philippine Islands.

Young Douglas MacArthur reached Manila in 1903 as a second lieutenant of engineers just out of West Point, where he was head of his graduating class. His first duties consisted largely of the supervision of construction work on wharves, seawalls and roads. After a year he was ordered back to the United States, where he immediately began displaying the brilliance that has characterized his still-far-from-concluded career.

General MacArthur's part in the World War is perhaps best summarized by a citation in 1918.

"As brigade commander," this statement pointed out, "General MacArthur personally led his men and by the skillful maneuvering of his brigade made possible the



Reserve stores of 10-inch shells on Corregidor, guarding Manila Bay

capture of Hills 228, 242 and the Cote de Chatillon. He displayed indomitable resolution and great courage in rallying broken lines and in reforming attacks, thereby making victory possible. On a field where courage was the rule, his courage was the dominant feature."

Such citations, it should be stressed, are seldom given to general officers. In addition to three American medals earned in the World War and another awarded for his "meritorious and distinguished service" as Chief of Staff of the United States Army from 1930 to 1935, General MacArthur has been decorated by nearly a dozen foreign governments.

In 1919, MacArthur was named superintendent of the Military Academy from which he had been graduated only 16 years before. Then, from West Point, he was ordered to the Philippines in 1922 for his second tour of duty there. During his three years in the Islands, the new brigadier general was commander successively of the District of Manila, and the 23rd Infantry Brigade at Fort McKinley. Largely because of his outstanding success during this tour, General MacArthur was returned to Manila in 1928 as Commander of the entire Philippine Department of the United States Army.

MacArthur was certainly one of the most popular department commanders ever to serve in the Philippines. The officers and men who served with him then still express their admiration.

"When the pressure was greatest, MacArthur was the coolest," is the way one of his former subordinates describes the general.

One of the finest monuments to MacArthur's work in this period is the popularity of Camp John Hay, the beautiful and restful army camp at the cool mountain resort of Baguio, 150 miles north of Manila. Camp John Hay had been established early in the American administration, but not until MacArthur took command did it attain its fullest usefulness. The young general ordered exten-



A 75-mm. gun at full recoil during maneuvers by the Philippine Army.

sive improvements and made it possible for officers and enlisted men to visit cool Baguio at frequent intervals without having the time deducted from their furloughs. In many other concrete ways he contributed to the popularizing of this healthful camp.

An unprecedented five-year tour as Chief of Staff in Washington followed the Philippine interlude. An official citation of MacArthur's accomplishment best tells the story of his exceptional work in the capital.

"As Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States," this document pointed out, "he has performed his many important and exacting duties with signal success. He devised and developed the Four Army organization of our land forces; he conceived and established the General Headquarters Air Force, thus immeasurably increasing the effectiveness of our air defenses; he initiated a comprehensive program of modernization of the Army's tactics, equipment, training and organization. In addition, the professional counsel and assistance he has continuously rendered to the President, to the Secretary of War, and to the Congress have been distinguished by such logic, vision and accuracy as to contribute markedly to the formulation of sound defense policies and the enactment of progressive laws for promoting the nation's security."

This, then, was the man who in 1935 was loaned by the United States Army to the infant Philippine Commonwealth to serve as military adviser.

Already well acquainted with Philippine potentialities, General MacArthur soon presented to President Quezon a plan for making the Commonwealth "invasion-proof." In brief, this called for compulsory military training for all young men, the formation of an efficient air force and the organization of an "off-shore patrol" of small, swift motor torpedoboats. Within 10 years, approximately 400,000 partially trained men would be available for

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On the Honor Roll . . .

Wayne Coy, McNutt's Aide in Manila . . . is Now Number One Cogwheel in Defense Machinery

By Julius C. Edelstein



ADD Wayne Coy to the list of men in public life for whom government service in the Philippines seems to have woven a magic spell which sent them on to greater national fame and fortune. The list includes in past and current history William Howard Taft, Leonard Wood, Henry L. Stimson, Frank Murphy, and Paul V. McNutt. On a somewhat lesser plane, perhaps, but in the same category, there is now the name of Wayne Coy.

Coy is the young administrator who was catapulted onto the front pages recently with the White House announcement that he was to become Liaison Officer for the Office for Emergency Management (OEM). The title didn't sound particularly impressive, but it turned out that Coy was to coordinate the entire vast administrative machinery of national defense—as tough and sensational a job as can be conceived.

The fact that a young man (38) was given one of the most important jobs in the national defense administration was enough to make a good news story. The fact that it was Wayne Coy, a likable, unassuming fellow who was often mistaken by passers-by for Charley Chase, the movie comedian, made it even better.

Back in 1937 Wayne Coy was just a friendly, able young man from Indiana who had made good as a small-town newspaper editor, became press secretary to a governor, and then regional WPA Administrator. It so happened that the governor was Paul Vories McNutt of Indiana who, in 1937, was appointed American High Commissioner to the Philippines.

It was natural that McNutt should offer to his young friend and political adviser, Wayne Coy, the job of administrative assistant in Manila. Coy had never spent much time out of Indiana, and the idea of being a government official in the strange and exotic Far East appealed to him. So with his pretty wife, Grace, and their young son, Stephen, Coy set off for a new phase of his career.

No one had ever said that Coy was slow in catching onto things. He quickly became as adept in Philippine affairs as he had been in Indiana politics. He brought to the intricacies of government in the new Commonwealth the rich and practical good sense of the Indiana soil.

Sparked with driving energy, he was a perfect counterpart and foil for his boss, High Commissioner McNutt.

In the minor and major problems of Philippine-American relations Coy soon found himself perfectly at home and McNutt leaned on him with increasing confidence. Like McNutt, Coy had the middle-westerner's corner-store friendliness, and the art of getting along with everybody. McNutt and Coy won the enthusiastic friendship and respect, first of the old High Commissioner's staff left behind by Governor Frank Murphy, and then of the Filipinos, themselves. An era of "good feeling" developed, of poker-playing, hail-fellow-well-met neighborliness between American officials and Filipinos, which helped to pave the way for the complete unity of today.

McNutt, secure in his personal relations with the people among whom he was working, used his own super-abundant energy to do a job in the Philippines which added to his national stature, and helped make an international figure out of a local political leader. When McNutt laid aside the Commissionership in 1939 to re-enter the national political picture at home, he was a full-fledged presidential possibility, an administrator with a record of performance, and an individual of international renown. In this development Coy received the credit that was due him.

In the return to the United States Coy preceded McNutt by two months. In that interval Coy worked unceasingly to cultivate good-will for McNutt among the New Deal elements in the national capital where McNutt had the least strength and needed the most.

Coy, himself, was well spoken for among this group. As a WPA Administrator for Indiana, and later as regional administrator, Coy had earned the respect and friendship of WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest and most trusted friend. When Coy returned to Washington, Hopkins found a desk for him in the office of the President's Budget Bureau.

There Coy worked on Philippine problems, and on national politics. He also found time to figure out a few "angles" for the budget bureau—a few ingenious

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MANUEL ROXAS

. . . **Orator and Economist**

WHEN the first Philippine Independence Bill was being debated before the Senate Finance Committee in 1932, a Filipino of above-average height and weight was one of the principal speakers. He was Manuel Roxas y Acuña, who even then bore a reputation as one of the most eloquent of a nation of orators.

The man whose oratory impressed the Senate 10 years ago is now one of the half-dozen most important officials of the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. Besides being Minister of Finance under President Quezon, Manuel Roxas is chairman of the powerful National Development Company. As an outstanding lawyer, he not long ago declined a chance to sit on the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Furthermore, Roxas is recognized as a hard-working economist who has done much to keep his nation's finances stable in spite of trade restrictions, defense expenditures and falling exports.

Born in Capiz, Panay, in 1892, Roxas had instilled in him at a very early age the ideal of an independent Philippines. The death of his father, one of the first casualties in the revolt against Spain, made a deep impression on young Manuel, leaving a conviction that he must do his utmost to help make his country free.

Young Manuel soon discovered his flair for oratory, and he decided to capitalize on it. He worked to improve his Spanish, and he studied for a while at St. Joseph's College, Hongkong, in order to perfect his English.

In 1918 Roxas returned to Capiz to practice law. A year later he began his political career when he ran against the local machine for provincial governor and was elected. When his term expired in 1921, he was elected to the Philippine House of Representatives. Almost as soon as the Legislature convened, he was made Speaker of the House at the unprecedented age of 30, replacing Sergio Osmeña, who had resigned to take a seat in the Senate. Roxas was reelected to the House and to the Speakership for three consecutive terms.

During this era, Speaker Roxas devoted all his energy to the fight for Philippine independence, visiting Washington several times. His first trip was in 1930, when the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill was introduced into Congress. Speaker Roxas was one of the leaders in the fight for this measure, and he returned triumphant to the Philippines in 1933, only to have the Philippine Legislature reject the bill. The subsequent acceptance of the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act was in effect a political set-back for Roxas. For a while his political future seemed in jeopardy.

When a convention was called in 1935 to draft the Commonwealth Constitution, however, Roxas was elected a delegate. He was a member of the committee that com-

posed the first draft. After the Constitution had been approved by the Philippine Legislature, Roxas accompanied President Quezon to the United States to obtain the approval of President Roosevelt.

Roxas was elected to the National Assembly of the new Commonwealth on his return from Washington. Soon afterward, however, he gave up politics to practice law. The interlude was brief. In 1937 he was appointed to the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, whose function it was to recommend to the American Congress the steps that should be taken for the gradual readjustment of Philippine-American economic relations. The task was a monumental one, requiring 15 months of careful research and study.

With the completion of the Committee's work in July, 1938, President Quezon appointed Roxas chairman of the National Economic Council, which included leading Philippine economists and industrialists. Its function was to formulate plans for reconstructing Philippine economy. Later he was also made chairman of the National Development Company, which is in charge of Commonwealth measures to achieve economic self-sufficiency for the Philippines. In November, 1938 Roxas accepted an additional position—Secretary of the Department of Finance.

At 49, Manuel Roxas y Acuña is one of the Commonwealth's outstanding public figures, and one of the best known after President Quezon himself. His popularity in the Philippines may be judged by the fact that, on his last birthday, Manila's three radio stations all sponsored elaborate programs in Roxas' honor.

American officials and students of Far Eastern affairs probably remember Roxas best for his speech of September 17, 1940, proposing a readjustment of the Philippine Independence Act to meet war-time conditions. Summarizing the entirely unforeseen obstacles in the path of Philippine economic independence, the Finance Minister asked that the period of trade adjustment be prolonged by 10 years, and that the imposition of graduated tariffs and quotas on Philippine exports to the United States be postponed until four years after peace had been reestablished in Europe and Asia. Furthermore, he proposed that the Philippine-American trade conference provided for in the Independence Act be called as soon as practical, "so that our present problems and difficulties may be considered and a sounder and fairer plan submitted to Congress for action at its next session."

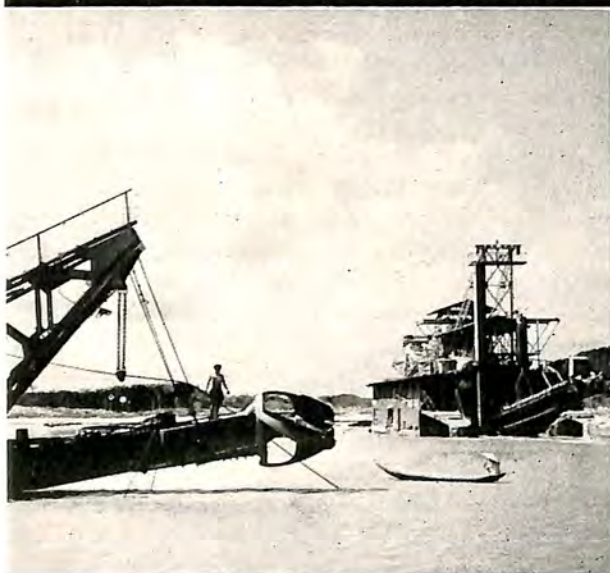
Despite his acute realization of the economic dislocation accompanying independence, Roxas favors freedom according to schedule. The economic problems, he believes, can be kept entirely separate from politics. ★

WHAT WILL IN

Without adequate shipping facilities, Philippine economy is crippled. Dependent almost entirely on overseas markets, the Commonwealth today is suffering severely as the result of wholesale withdrawals of ships of all nationalities from the Pacific. Unless they can get their sugar, copra, hemp, iron, gold, tobacco, lumber and



Harvesting Sugar Cane.



Dredging for Gold.



Sorting Hemp Fiber for Market.



Threshing Rice by Hand.



Sawing Philippine Hardwood.



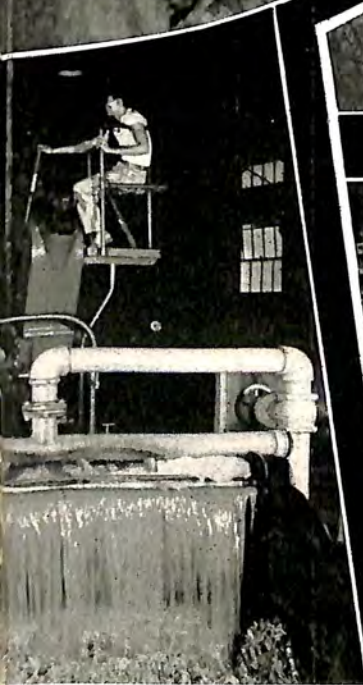
Crushing S

DUSTRIES DO?

chromite to market, the Filipinos will have no cash with which to maintain their annual purchases of American farm and factory products worth \$100,000,000. Ships alone are the key to the problem facing Philippine commerce and industry today. Below are scenes from Insular industries endangered by the Pacific shipping crisis.



Rolling Manila Cigars.



Sugar Cane.



Manufacturing Cement at Cebu.



Loading Iron Ore.



Rafting Coconuts to Market.



Mining Chromite on Luzon.

MANILA'S POSITION

... in a Changing Asia

By Wilbur Burton

DURING the past fifteen years there has been a constant shift southward of what might be termed the political and economic center of gravity in the Far East. Up to 1926, Peking was the chief political center with Tokyo second in importance; hence, most newspaper correspondents were stationed in those cities. In commerce, however, Shanghai was the main center with Hongkong second.

The Chinese Nationalist Revolution, which attracted major international attention from mid-1925 to early 1927, resulted in Shanghai's becoming politically predominant while retaining—and even increasing—its economic significance. Tokyo and Hongkong continued secondary in politics and economics respectively. Manila was hardly even in third place from a political or economic viewpoint.

This situation prevailed generally until 1937, when the Sino-Japanese War was resumed. With Shanghai apparently dead politically and commercially, no other comparable Far Eastern center has developed to take its place, but the shift seems still southward. Hongkong was booming until a year ago; then it succumbed to the adverse forces of two wars. Meanwhile, there has been a steady rise in the importance of Manila. Will it be the future political and economic center of gravity for the Far East?

The primary question, of course, is the future position and policy of the United States in the Western Pacific. Conceivably, this might bring a restoration of Shanghai. On the other hand, if the United States is really interested in the Netherlands Indies and British Malaya, Manila would appear to be the ideal center for all American interests. In brief, it would seem that Shanghai can be restored only to a position secondary to that of Manila.

When the first Clipper landed in Manila in 1935, the city bounded from a mere insular capital to major rank among Far Eastern cities. Virtually everything since—whether good or bad for the rest of the world—has increased Manila's importance. Hitler's occupation of Holland, with the consequent orphaning of the East Indies and their dependence on United States protection, put Manila in a decisive strategic position with relation to the whole future of the Far East. And the decline of Hongkong also increased Manila's importance.

Today Manila and Shanghai are the last cities of any consequence (outside the Western Hemisphere) where normal freedom of trade still exists and there is no censorship. But Shanghai's freedom is limited and tenuous. Manila, it is true, is suffering from the general shortage of shipping in the Pacific, but it is less dependent on imports for living than Shanghai is.

Vital war materials originating in the Philippines or produced in the Indies and transshipped at Manila give the city an especially commanding position today.

In peace-time potentialities, Manila has all the essentials for retaining its war-won position. Manila Bay is naturally a far better harbor than the Whangpoo River at Shanghai, though perhaps inferior to Hongkong. Fine harbor facilities, however, can be constructed. In the past there has been a shortage of American and Philippine ships, but even before the European war the Filipinos started developing their own merchant marine. Furthermore, the United States will emerge from the war with the greatest merchant fleet in history.

Geographically, Manila is almost equidistant from Yokohama and Singapore, which means it is most conveniently located in relation to China, the East Indies, Indo-China, Thailand and British Malaya. Moreover, it is on a direct line between Australia and East Asia. In brief, it is the logical cross roads of all the Western Pacific.

In natural and civic amenities, Manila has always been outstanding. Although unequivocally tropical in climate, it is never as uncomfortable as Tokyo or Shanghai or Hongkong in the summer. Travelers generally regard it as climatically superior to Batavia, although perhaps not to Singapore. But Baguio offers an ideal retreat, closer at hand than any other "hill station" in the Far East. Compared to Shanghai or much of Hongkong, Manila is well laid out and more attractive for Western residence.

One drawback, perhaps, is that labor is higher priced in Manila than in other cities.

No area of the Far East is capable of greater economic development than the Philippines. As such development is carried out Manila will benefit. With every natural advantage, therefore, the Philippine capital shows promise of becoming the political, economic and strategic center of the entire western Pacific. ★

August 13, 1898



American soldiers going over the top as the attack on Manila commences

AUGUST 13, anniversary of the American occupation of Manila in 1898, is a legal holiday in the Philippines. That the Filipinos should celebrate the capture of their capital by a foreign country is a distinct tribute to the unprecedented colonial record of the United States in the Philippines.

Whatever Filipinos individually may feel about Philippine independence, which they have strived for centuries to attain, they are united in the conviction that American occupation of their country marked the beginning of the modern Philippines. The Filipinos' astounding progress in government, education, sanitation, agriculture, industry and commerce in the last 43 years has few parallels in world history; they readily attribute this steady advancement to the wise, sympathetic tutelage of the United States.

Thus, in the Philippines, Occupation Day is not a day of humiliation as in many other countries. The Filipinos proudly celebrate it as victory day for the forces of good and human progress. They set it aside as a day in which to rededicate themselves to the same democratic ideals and principles which gave birth to the United States.

When the combined American naval and military forces decided to attack Manila on August 13, 1898, they were already well entrenched in the Philippines. Admiral George Dewey had annihilated the Spanish fleet, which had served as the first line of defense for the tottering Spanish regime in the Philippines. The Americans had had more than three months to concentrate a military force of 10,000 men outside Manila and to encourage Emilio Aguinaldo, generalissimo of the Filipino forces

What Happened in Manila 43 Years Ago When the American Army Stormed the Philippine Capital?



A symbol of victory, the Stars and Stripes flies over Fort San Antonio de Abad.

revolting against Spanish rule, to harass the 12,500 Spaniards bottled inside Manila.

A *de facto* alliance between the Americans and the Filipinos was the natural result of the Spanish-American War and the Filipino attempt to overthrow the regime in the Philippines. When Dewey was in Hongkong awaiting orders, he was approached by Aguinaldo's men. Of this incident Dewey later told a Senate committee: "I heard there were a number of Filipinos in the city of Hongkong who were anxious to accompany the squadron to Manila in case we went over. . . . They seemed to be all very young earnest boys. I did not attach much importance to what they said or to themselves." They had told Dewey that their leader Aguinaldo was in Singapore and was anxious to see the Admiral.

The American consul at Singapore had also told Dewey about Aguinaldo's wish. "I attached so little importance to Aguinaldo that I did not wait for him," Dewey later observed. Aguinaldo missed Dewey by a day or so.

But after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, Dewey realized that that was not the end of the war with Spain.

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With no American army to do the necessary land fighting to wrest the country from the Spaniards, he needed Filipino help to complete the conquest. Aguinaldo and his staff were brought to Manila Bay on one of Dewey's ships, the *McCulloch*, 16 days later.

What actually transpired between Dewey and Aguinaldo is the subject of historical controversy. The Filipino leader, however, got the impression that the Americans were in the Philippines to free the Filipinos from Spanish rule as they were doing for the Cubans in Cuba. Anyway, he was urged by Dewey to recruit men for an army to besiege Spanish-held Manila.

"I was waiting for troops to arrive, and I felt sure the Filipinos could not take Manila, and I thought that the closer they invested the city the easier it would be when our troops arrived to march in," Dewey frankly told a Senate committee when asked why he accepted Aguinaldo's help. "The Filipinos were our friends, assisting us; they were doing our work."

Aguinaldo recruited 25,000 men, according to Dewey, who also admitted that he could have had any number of men. The only problem was arming them. Aguinaldo not only accomplished the remarkable feat of raising a formidable fighting force just 12 days after his "return from Elba" but demonstrated his ability to strike immediately. On May 31 he ordered a general attack. Although he did not succeed entirely, he captured some guns in the Spanish arsenal located at Cavite, across the bay from Manila, and established a tightening cordon around Manila. On June 6, Aguinaldo captured 1,850 Spanish officers in Cavite Province.

Not until June 30 did the first batch of American soldiers arrive in the Philippines under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson. Actually, President McKinley had ordered Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt to organize and command an expedition to the Philippines, but he did not reach Manila until July 25, so upon Anderson fell the credit of being the first American proconsul on Philippine soil.

President McKinley's written instructions to the commander of the expeditionary force embraced a two-fold purpose; (1) "the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political order," and (2) to police the Philippines "while in the possession of the United States." Merritt was granted "absolute and supreme" powers over the Philippines, but was ordered to make the occupation "be as free from severity as possible" and to exercise "a high sense of justice."

Before Merritt's arrival Aguinaldo established a provisional government, compelling Anderson to write him: "I observe that Your Excellency has announced yourself dictator and proclaimed martial law. As I am here simply in a military capacity, I have no authority to recognize such assumption. I have no orders from my government on the subject."

It was becoming more and more apparent that conflict



American troops being ferried ashore before the attack on Manila.

would break out between the Americans and the Filipinos. "The people expect independence," Anderson reported to Washington.

Merritt and Aguinaldo never met. "General Aguinaldo did not visit me on my arrival nor offer his services as a subordinate leader," Merritt later reported. Merritt himself never asked for the Filipino leader, who every day was getting more suspicious of the Americans. Thus the preparations for the attack on Manila were conducted by the Americans without reference to the Filipino forces.

Before the final battle between American and Spanish forces on August 13, there were exchanges of notes between them. Knowing that the enemy had superior fighting power, the long-besieged Spaniards, whose supplies were getting dangerously low, were anxious to surrender, but they felt that the American terms were incompatible with Spanish honor.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt agreed to make an all-out combined attack on Manila. Dewey's fleet took a position along the shore. The *Monadnock* and *Monterey* covered the German Asiatic fleet, which had been trying to help the embattled Spaniards. Dewey gave orders to fire on the Germans if they gave the slightest sign of abandoning their neutral position.

At 6:45 in the morning of August 13, all American troops left Camp Dewey for the front. They found that Aguinaldo's forces had blockaded the city except for the positions held by the Americans on the south.

The army assault began at 9:30. The fleet opened fire 15 minutes later. Plans were carried out on schedule, but the Americans advanced so rapidly that they did not allow sufficient time for the Spaniards to retreat gracefully after fighting with valor.

Aguinaldo's troops surged forward in the wake of the Americans, but they were stopped by orders from General Merritt. They were not allowed even a "look-in."

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August 13, 1898

(from Page 15)

When the Spanish general surrendered and the American flag was hoisted over Fort San Antonio de Abad at 11 o'clock that morning, the Filipinos were not permitted to see the ceremony.

The attack on Manila cost the Americans only five men killed and 43 wounded. For the ease with which the Americans took the city, they could have thanked the Filipinos' long siege, which had softened the harried Spaniards, but didn't. "Divided victory was not permissible," the American generals cabled Washington. "It was fitting that whatever was to be done . . . should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone."

The capture of Manila was only the beginning of the American's trouble in the Philippines. Although the Treaty of Paris of 1898 ceded the Philippines to the United States by right of conquest and purchase, the American and Filipino forces soon clashed. Fighting lasted for months even after General Aguinaldo was captured on March 23, 1901, in a clever ruse executed by Col. Frederick Funston.

Complete occupation of the Philippines necessitated a long war with the Filipino insurgents under Aguinaldo. More than 120,000 American troopers were dispatched to the Philippines. During the three and one-half years of war, 4,165 Americans were killed, and the United States Government expended \$185,000,000. The Filipinos put up a good fight, but the Americans were better trained and better armed. The war cost the Filipinos 100,000 lives.

Enmity between the belligerents was bitter. But when Aguinaldo laid down his arms and took the oath of loyalty to the United States, he became an exemplary citizen, cooperating in the reconstruction program of the conquerors. A young major in Aguinaldo's army, Manuel L. Quezon, also took the oath of loyalty. Now President of the Philippines, he recently proclaimed a Loyalty Day, during which he reassured the democratic world that the Philippines is united behind the United States in whatever course she might take.

Today the armed forces of the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines stand side by side, ready for any emergency in the Far East. ★



Corregidor after the battle.

Away from Home



Rodolfo Cornejo

RODOLFO CORNEJO, Filipino composer and pianist, was guest soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra in a concert held at the Brooklyn Museum on July 13. John Barnett conducted. The concert was broadcast over station WNYC.

Cornejo played his "Philippine Rhapsody" which he composed during the ocean trip from Manila to San Francisco early in 1939. Two Philippine folk songs form the basis of the work. This

is his second visit to the United States.

A graduate of the Manila Conservatory of Music, Cornejo studied at the Chicago Musical College and later at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, where he won a scholarship. He has been heard several times in the past over the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Mutual Network.

• • •

FILIPINO loyalty to the United States was reaffirmed in a resolution passed unanimously at the 3rd Filipino Inter-Community Conference recently concluded in Oakland, California. Copies of this resolution were sent to President Roosevelt and President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Presided over by Felipe Esteban, president of the Filipino Community of Alameda and Contra Costa counties, the conference dealt with many of the problems affecting the Filipinos in the United States, particularly on the West Coast. Methods of achieving economic stability and assuring the proper education of their American-born children were discussed.

With a view to unifying the several Filipino communities on the Coast, the convention formed a central organization to be known as the "Pacific Coast Filipino Inter-Community Organization." Manuel M. Insigne, well-known Filipino newspaperman and labor leader of Sacramento, was chosen as the first head.



*Ester
Magalona*

*Lilia
Vizconde*

*Patricia
Mijares*

*Lucita
Goyena*

*Pacita
Del Rio*

Corazon Noble

Mila Del Sol

Amparo Aquino

Lota Del Gado

Look Glamorous-Please-Miss Philippines

By Pilar N. Ravelo

GLAMOUR as radiated by Philippine cinema stars has little in common with the brand sold in Hollywood. Manila movie fans scoff at sophistication. Actresses who lead private lives, who smoke and drink, or who go out unchaperoned have poor box office ratings. Glamour in the Philippines derives from the naiveness and unspoiled charm of the actress, from soulful eyes that reduce an audience to tears, from neatness of attire, and, finally, from that blooming look, exuberance and natural vitality which no amount of make-up can supply.

If time before the camera is a measure of glamour, then Rosa del Rosario, with 10 years of screen work to her credit, is Glamour Girl No. 1 of the Philippine movies. She has been on the screen ever since she was 14. Today she dictates her own contract to the studios, chooses the plays she will star in and picks her leading man. No other movie star has ever received \$1,000 for 15 days of work (as Rosa did in *Cadena de Amor*), and she alone has starred in a Philippine picture (*Zamboanga*) for world distribution.

There was a time, during the early days of Philippine movies, when kissing was not tolerated on the screen. Rosa del Rosario made history by participating in a screen kiss without causing the theater-goers to raise their hands in horror. The kiss was very artistically done—under water. And she it was who popularized the “sarong”, long before the garment became a synonym for Dorothy Lamour.

Rosa prefers tragic roles. She realizes that the average romantic movie patron usually goes to a show for one purpose—to have a good cry.

Lilia Vizconde, unlike other cinema stars, does not wear a bathing suit merely to accentuate the dangerous curves. Lilia really swims. She is fond of dancing, too, and she prefers a small friendly party to a round of Manila's night clubs. On the campus, where she is still pursuing a college education during her spare time, she is distinctly Miss Glamour. Lilia holds two-thirds of the University's important honorary positions, including regimental sponsor, sweetheart of the basketball team and, above all, society editor of the college paper.

Professionally, Miss Vizconde is among Manila's highest paid stars; she seldom receives less than \$500 per picture. She has had an important beneficial effect on the movies, too. Her becoming an actress paved the way for other talented coeds and helped improve the standing of cinema actresses in the eyes of the conservative public.

The value of a glamorous name is apparent in the

case of Sonia Reyes, who was born Victoria Barry. At first the publicity department called her Vicky Barry, which Hollywood would call “a natural.” But somehow the name fell flat. Provincial movie fans would have none of that foreign-sounding stuff. So, in time, Vicky Barry became Sonia Reyes. And where Vicky Barry had received barely one fan letter a day, Sonia Reyes averages thirty a week.

Whatever her name, the young lady is fond of swimming, singing and reading romantic stories. Her great ambition is to get a chance at Hollywood. She'd be a hit.

Healthy, sports-minded and athletic, Lucita Goyena, who spells glamour on the X-Oxitic Films lot, is a working gold mine for her company. In four years in the movies, she already has more than 15 pictures to her credit. On and off the screen, she has real charm.

Lucita would rather don slacks and go careening along a dusty road on a bicycle than apply cold cream or take a beauty sleep. She is full of vitality, is exceptionally personable and friendly, and is the pal of everyone in the studio. Despite her hoydenish personality, she now plays “lady” roles. Between scenes she makes wry faces at the copious tears she is forced to shed in the name of drama.

Mila del Sol, who has a chubby face and a vivacious twinkle in her eyes, is the personification of laughter and life. Brown in complexion and well-shaped, Mila has a fetching smile and very round lively eyes that have a tendency to look coyly upward. She is the sole support of the film company for which she works and consequently is given many privileges not extended to other stars. Her pictures have been consistent money makers. Unlike most players, she never makes less than two pictures at a time. The two shows are “shot” simultaneously and Mila alternates between them.

Ester Magalona is the sweetest story the Philippine screen has ever told. She is as pretty as she is talented. Still in high school, Ester can don a *balintawak* (native Filipino dress) or a bathing suit with equal grace. Not surprisingly, she has one of the biggest collections of fan mail in Manila.

Intelligence is an asset to glamour in the case of Yolanda Marquez, who plays the piano, dances the rumba and can talk on Hemingway and Steinbeck with the best of the local literati. And what is more, she can name one or two things wrong with surrealist art. She combines a surprisingly mature intellect and a flair for the arts with a natural girlish charm. Great things are in store for Yolanda. She has a weakness for good clothes and boasts of one of the two most expensive wardrobes in Manila's land of glamour and celluloid. ★

Bureau of Health, the Philippine Constabulary, and the Philippine Social Security Administration, will look after the public welfare in emergencies. This job will include the quick dispersal of the population in case of air raids, the proper care of evacuees, and the maintenance of peace and order. Health officials will oversee the manufacture of serums and the acquisition of an adequate supply of medical and surgical materials. Steps are being taken to have such materials stored in strategic locations throughout the country so as to have them on hand where most needed.

Several towns in the provinces around Manila have been surveyed as evacuee reception centers. Sites have been selected from the point of view of the accessibility of food and water, sanitation, and comparative safety in case of hostilities. The people of the towns selected have shown unprecedented enthusiasm in cooperating with the authorities for the accommodation of the prospective evacuees. Rehearsal evacuations of large numbers of people will be undertaken as soon as some necessary additional facilities are installed in the reception centers.

Red Cross nurses and assistants are now working in the 38 towns selected so far to receive refugees. Their goal is to bring health and sanitation facilities up to standard, improve water supply and drinking facilities, and make a systematic survey of houses available to accommodate evacuees. First estimates indicate that these 38 municipalities will be able to handle all who quit Manila without building additional shelters. The food supply is sufficient for at least four months.

The first line of our civilian defense in case of war will be the Volunteer Guard, organized under the direction of the CEA. The Chief of the Constabulary is in charge of recruiting and training these guards. The membership quota will be 400,000 able-bodied men.

The Volunteer Guard is intended exclusively to protect the civilian population. For example, its duties will include the suppression of espionage and sabotage, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of public utilities and war material plants. The Guards will also assist in emergencies caused by fires, epidemics, air raids or other disasters, seeking, if not to prevent, at least to minimize, injury to persons and property.

Nothing is being left to chance in the defense of our civilian population. Filipinos are fully confident that their external security is safe in the hands of the United States. At the same time, we realize that our internal peace and order is our own responsibility, and we are bound to safeguard it without loss of time. We will not fail in our duty to cooperate with the United States. When the time comes for real action, our civilian population will be ready to stand up to any enemy without fear or vacillation. ★



Beach defense

service at short notice. This program, it was estimated, would cost the Philippines \$8,000,000 a year.

General MacArthur believes that the Commonwealth can—for all practical purposes — be defended against invasion. When, recently, critics declared that

the Islands' position was hopeless, the general replied that it would take "half a million men, \$10,000,000,000, tremendous casualties and three years' time successfully to invade the Philippines."

"Personally," he added, "ten years hence I would not want to lead any force in an attempt at invasion."

Philippine Army chiefs are equally confident. At no time in history, one of them declared recently, has the Philippines been better prepared to meet any foreign attack.

General MacArthur would be the last to insist that the Philippine Army's approximately 150,000 reserves are fully trained soldiers. Military experts everywhere are fully cognizant of Filipino shortcomings. But the Philippine defense program was not designed to produce men of professional caliber at once. MacArthur's first objective was to give as many men as possible the rudiments of military training on a program that kept within the limits of the modest Philippine national budget.

When war started in Europe two years ago, General MacArthur became restless in Manila. He confided to friends his keen regret that he had retired when so much was happening. He felt on the shelf in his island outpost. With recent developments in the Far East, however, his new appointment as commander of all the United States Army Forces in the Orient has been a great source of satisfaction to him and to his many friends.

"I am glad to be able to serve my country at this crucial time," General MacArthur declared when news of his new job reached Manila. "The action of the American government in establishing this new command can only mean that it intends to maintain, at any cost and effort, its full rights in the Far East. It is quite evident that its determination is immutable and that its will is indomitable. To this end both the American and Filipino soldiery can be expected to give their utmost." ★

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The latest Philippine census reveals 29,262 Japanese in the Islands, as compared with 117,461 Chinese. Out of a total of 166,977 foreigners living in the Philippines, 8,739 are Americans and 1,637 Spaniards.

"All Our Manpower"

(from Page 3)

the damage and destruction which the enemy might inflict upon us. I urge upon our women the duty of cooperating in this civilian effort and training themselves properly to give first aid to the wounded and those that may receive injury of any sort by enemy action.

These are times of stress and great danger. Every Filipino should awaken to the realities of the situation. Our first concern should be to insure an adequate food supply. The Government is trying to build up stocks of food, but these will not be sufficient, if our lines of communication with the United States are disrupted. We can only insure an adequate food supply at all times and in any emergency, by producing in our country all our requirements. This we can do. This we should do.

Labor and capital should likewise comprehend their duties and responsibilities in the present crisis. They should avoid conflicts that will stop production. Strikes are wasteful and I hope they will not be resorted to except in extreme cases and only after giving the agencies of the Government an opportunity to settle the controversy.

In order to finance our defense preparation, I have requested the President of the United States to make available to our Government the funds derived from the excise tax on Philippine sugar, as well as the funds accruing to our Government from the devaluation of the American dollar. I have assurances that this request is receiving sympathetic consideration by the American Government and I trust that favorable action will be taken thereon in the near future. Our Government has

also been taking steps to obtain equipment and war materials from the United States under the Lend-Lease Act. It is my expectation that supplies will be given us through this method in increasing quantities.

The Commonwealth Government has been working in intimate collaboration with the United States Commissioner and American military and naval authorities in the Philippines in relation to our national defense program. I wish to make public my appreciation of the splendid spirit of cooperation which has been patent in all our dealings. Above all, I wish to express our gratitude for the interest which President Roosevelt and the American Government as a whole have shown in the defense of the Philippines.

We have set aside Loyalty Day to express the wholehearted and unswerving loyalty of all the elements of our population to the United States of America and to the Philippines, as well as the great principles of liberty and democracy which are cherished by Americans and Filipinos alike. This enthusiastic demonstration is doubly significant because it is held upon the initiative of our laboring masses and their leaders who, in this manner, have sought to prove that their loyalty to our country is above their loyalty to any class, and their condemnation of communism and other political philosophies which are subversive of the present order under our Constitution. No more fitting day could have been chosen for this purpose than the anniversary of the birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, for the ideals and way of life for which he strove and died are the same as those for the defense of which we are ready to sacrifice our lives and our all. ★



Members of the Philippine Cabinet participate in the Loyalty Day parade through Manila.



Vice-President Osmena, with Mrs. Osmena, leads in the pledge of allegiance to the U. S.



Crowds line Padre Burgos Avenue, in Manila, to watch the Loyalty Day parade.

P. I. NEWS

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY recently passed a bill authorizing the President of the Philippines to abolish the Department of Interior and transfer its powers, functions and duties to other departments of the government. Executive supervision and administration of provinces, municipalities, chartered cities and other political subdivisions would be shifted to the Office of the President; the board of review for moving pictures would go to the Department of Public Instruction; registration of priests and ministers and the administration of the marriage law, to the Department of Justice; and the constabulary and the local police force, to the Department of National Defense. The National Information Board has already been transferred to the Civilian Emergency Administration. Abolition of the department will be completed by December, 1941.

PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON recently appointed his secretary, Jorge Vargas, chairman of the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank. Secretary Vargas will succeed Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos, who has been named associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

BY a proviso of a bill recently passed by the National Assembly, the Official Gazette of the Philippines, now published by the reporter of the Supreme Court, will be expanded and edited henceforth by the Office of the President. The new Official Gazette will be of wider public interest. Publication will be undertaken by the staff at Malacanang Palace now in charge of publishing legislative messages and speeches of the Commonwealth President.

BRIG. GEN. GUILLERMO FRANCISCO, chief of the Philippine Constabulary, has announced that 4,000 of the 5,000 soldiers needed to raise the Constabulary to its newly authorized strength of 10,000 men have been recruited. Constabulary provincial inspectors and police officers of chartered cities are acting as recruiting agents.

PHILIPPINE purchases of bicycle parts and accessories from the United States during 1940 increased by 69 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. The Philippines competed with China, Cuba, and Brazil in the value of these imports.

TO maintain food resources in the Philippines without depriving the people of essential minimum daily needs, Dr. Victor Buencamino, food administrator of the Civilian Emergency Administration, has announced a plan for controlling the sale and consumption of foodstuffs through a system of "applications" and "ration cards." The application cards will be used by dealers who wish to sell food in places where government agencies cannot handle the work. Ration cards will be used by individuals buying food for family consumption. Through the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, D. C., the Civilian Emergency Administration has ordered about \$2,500,000 worth of canned goods and other foodstuffs. The National Food Products Corporation has also been given an order for foodstuffs worth \$1,000,000. The Administration plans to maintain a six-months stock of foodstuffs, and local importers have been urged to make similar preparations.

MANILA recently staged its first practice blackout of 30 minutes' duration, with air-raid sirens screaming and Army planes flying overhead. Army fliers, reporting by radio from 3,000 feet, found a high degree of cooperation. Only scattered lights violated the widely circulated black-out instructions. The exercise was under Filipino direction, with the United States Army assisting but remaining in the background. The Civilian Emergency Administration, headed by Commonwealth officials, was in active charge.

Brilliant moonlight flooded the city, making the blackout of major objectives impossible, but Army fliers reported it was difficult to distinguish military objectives from an altitude of 3,000 feet. However, the waterfront was fairly vulnerable, they said, the piers being clearly visible against Manila Bay. The silvery Pasig River, which meanders through Manila's central district, also was clearly distinguishable.

SIX Germans holding key positions in the Manila Gas Corporation were removed recently in a general shakeup which was officially attributed to the international situation and the fact that the corporation is considered a strategic industry.

Americans and Filipinos eventually will take the places of the German officials, Clifford P. Billings, vice-president of the Philippine Gas and Electric Company, of which the Manila Gas Corporation is a subsidiary, announced.

Simultaneously, President Manuel Quezon summoned eight Socialist mayors from Central Luzon and warned them that any act of disloyalty toward the Commonwealth Government and the United States would be dealt with sternly.

modifications in the vast reorganization and regrouping of government bureaus that were going on at the time. Budget Director Harold Smith, another close friend and adviser of the President's, discovered in Coy a thorough-going liberal with a genius for common sense. It was Coy who helped to draft the transfer of Philippine jurisdiction from the War Department to the Department of the Interior in the early summer of 1939.

When McNutt arrived in the "States", the ground was well-prepared for a triumphal entry. And it was a triumphal entry. President Roosevelt was impressed and offered McNutt the job of Federal Security Administrator, a post with semi-cabinet rank. McNutt did not forget Coy. He made him Assistant Federal Security Administrator, a dizzy ascent for a plain Indiana boy.

He wasn't particularly overawed. It was something like being WPA Administrator of Indiana, only there was much more of it. The job fit Coy like an old shoe. He knew how to talk to social security experts, to employment directors, to youth leaders, to old dealers, and to new dealers. Officials who might have resented him because he was young grew to respect and praise him.

The praise reached the ears of the White House. Coy was called in for little special jobs, somewhat outside of his field. He was asked to draft memoranda on government policy, to confer on social trends, and to advise with other inner-circle officials on the broad programs of government.

National defense became the national preoccupation, as emphasis shifted from the domestic to the world front. Coy began taking a hand in that, too. He helped to draft a plan whereby McNutt took over all the national defense functions associated with the health, training, welfare, and recreation of potential soldiers, and of the civilian population. It was a big job.

Coy moved to a job even bigger. In April he was named Liaison Officer for the Office for Emergency Management. McNutt, his boss, bade him god-speed. From that time on, McNutt was to report to the White House through Coy, on matters of national defense, and their government relationship was turned around. But Coy's political loyalties remain the same. It is a good bet that in 1944 Coy will be in McNutt's corner, pulling for his nomination as Democratic candidate for the presidency.

1944 is three years away. Today defense is the watchword. Coy is at the switchboard of the entire administrative machinery of defense. OPM, OPACS, OCD, and NDAC, the alphabetical collection of defense agencies, keep in touch with White House policy through Coy. Major decisions, of course, are made as always at the White House. He works late and works hard. It is a highly important job, an all-important job. But Coy says it is much like his work in Indiana and in the Philippines, only there is more of it. ★

For Your Information

THE INFORMATION DIVISION of the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner does a great deal besides editing PHILIPPINES. Its activities include such diversified lines as distributing photos, producing radio broadcasts, editing movies and researching into climatic peculiarities. The object of this wide program is to give the widest possible circulation to information on Philippine industry, defense, history, culture and trade.

In addition to current and back copies of PHILIPPINES, which is published in Washington, D. C., a booklet published by the Commonwealth Government in Manila is now available in limited quantities. This booklet meets the need for generalized material on the Islands, touching briefly on almost every phase of modern life. Another set of pamphlets, published by the various government agencies concerned, contains specialized material on such Philippine industries and resources as mining, forestry, fish and game, mango culture, land utilization, rice growing, derris, cacao and tobacco. All the above are available without charge.

On behalf of the semi-official Philippine Tourist Bureau, the Office of the Resident Commissioner distributes tourist literature from the Commonwealth. Material on hand at present includes folders on interesting and popular sights in the vicinity of Manila, and copies of a new quarterly magazine, *Philippine Tourist*.

Of particular value to teachers are the enlarged reproductions of maps appearing in PHILIPPINES. Limited quantities of these can be obtained without charge by writing to the information division.

Transcriptions of the series of Philippine radio programs recently broadcast from Washington will soon be available for classroom use or for rebroadcasting. These 10 programs touch many aspects of Island life, and are designed to be both entertaining and informative. Complete information will be released soon.

Also in preparation is a small textbook on the Philippines, designed especially for educators. Illustrated with photos, maps and drawings, the publication will contain basic material for a brief course of instruction on the Commonwealth. Copies are expected to be available by October. ★

THE 42ND ANNUAL REUNION of the National Society-Army of the Philippines was held at St. Petersburg, Florida, August 10-13 inclusive. The Reunion was sponsored by the Manila Outpost, the Society-Army of the Philippines and the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce.

A Filipino Looks at **Philippine Defense**

By P. C. Morante

AMERICAN observers of Far Eastern affairs generally affirm that the Philippines—whose protection against aggression is the responsibility of the United States until 1946—is the Achilles heel of American defense. Fortunately, this favorite opinion of Monday morning strategists is not shared by Filipino military experts or by General Douglas MacArthur, whose job it is to make the Islands reasonably defensible.

It has been pointed out that, since Admiral Dewey was able to destroy the Spanish fleet and capture Manila in six hours, a powerful enemy could do the same thing today. This is false logic, for there is no comparison between the Spanish fleet of 1898 in the Islands and the American Asiatic fleet of 1941. Without trying to minimize Admiral Dewey's brilliant accomplishment, it is an historical fact that the Spaniards guarding Manila were demoralized by internal confusion, and their defenses undermined by the harassments of the Filipino revolutionaries. Today the situation in the Philippines is altogether different. The Filipinos are not in rebellion against the United States; on the contrary, they are alert and united and wholeheartedly committed to support any military move the United States may make in the Orient. To be sure, the whole Philippine Army numbers only 150,000; but this number of armed Filipinos might be enough to wreck an invasion.

The fortified island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay can hold out for only 30 days at most against an enemy assault, according to John Gunther. This time element, however, can be decisively important to the American Navy stationed at Hawaii. So long as the Fleet keeps on fighting, so long would the island of Corregidor stand. And while Corregidor stands, a great portion of the Philippines would continue fighting.

Many parts of the Philippines would carry on the fight even if Manila fell. The experience of the American soldiers trying to occupy the entire Philippines after the Spanish-American War proves this. The Americans thought that capturing Manila meant the surrender of the whole archipelago. They soon found they were gravely mistaken. Even after General Emilio Aguinaldo, head of the Philippine Revolutionary Army, had cleared out the last vestige of Spanish armed resistance, America had to send 125,000 soldiers to the Islands at a cost of about \$200,000,000, according to War Department records. The expedition sent to put down General Aguinaldo's native army numbered roughly 50,000. And

the Americans fought the Filipino insurgents for two years. Two years to force a poorly armed native army to surrender!

Now, supposing an enemy were to attempt to occupy the Islands today. It would find itself in a graver predicament than did the Americans. For today the defense of the Philippines is being formidably augmented with American help.

It is often argued that Philippine geography offers a variety of landing points for an invader. While it is true that the Islands afford as many landing spots as there are habitable islands, it does not necessarily follow that the Philippines is an easy prey. It should be remembered that America had to send a comparatively large army to the Islands in order to suppress a few thousand native fighters, because the numerous islands themselves helped in dissipating the American forces. Scattered into loosely independent contingents, they favored the Filipino soldiers' peculiar guerilla method of combat.

Filipinos fighting an invading army would have quite an advantage. Once away from the landing shores and open plains, the enemy's blitzkrieg tactics would be handicapped. Then Filipino fighters could stage surprise attacks from the mountains and forests; they would be a deadly torment to the enemy. Every tree could be a trench, every ravine a fortress. A mechanized army would be at a hopeless disadvantage in a jungle battle.

Artillery needs charted ground to be effective. But Philippine topography is very irregular, characterized by islands, boggy fields, swamps, jungles, mountains, forests and treacherous waters. Filipino resistance is not maintained in villages and towns, but in gulleys and gulches and swamps and bluffs and Thermopylean passes. General Gregorio del Pilar, commanding a rear guard of about 60 native fighters against a battalion of American soldiers, almost won the grim battle of Tilad Pass in December, 1899.

Americans should not entertain a defeatist attitude toward the defense of the Philippines. Given sufficient help, the Filipinos can hold any enemy at bay.

The public declaration by the Secretary of the Navy that the United States will defend the Philippines as long as the American flag flies there was very heartening to us. The Filipinos are happy to have this assurance, which they consider an appropriate answer to their plea for military assistance, broadcast to the United States last fall by the Philippine Secretary of Finance, Manuel Roxas, and indorsed by President Manuel L. Quezon.

But American official assurances should be accompanied by increasing material aid. The Filipinos are asking only for arms and ammunition. We don't need American men; we will do the fighting ourselves. We are dead set on that point. All America has to do is supply us with the equipment we need to meet a military crisis. This is the only way the Philippines can be saved from an invader. ★



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